BILLS PASSED. The following bills were passed, unless otherwise

noted:
To change the name of Peter Fort Nelson to Peter Fort.
In relation to adoption.
In relation to adoption.
Newstead, Eric Co.

The Annual Report of the Commissary-General was

BILLS INTRODUCED.

ot examined the bill and was not prepared to it

s provisions.

The bill is very long, but the following summary of

The bill is very long, but the following summary of its provisions conveys a good idea of it:

SECTON I changes title to the "City Court of the City of New York," and raises the number of Judges holding office until the expression of their terms.

SEC. 2. The three extra Judges to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold office until the next election, when three are to be elected. Those elected are to hold office for the respective terms of two four and six years, to be decided by ballot, and thereafter the Judges are to be elected to serve six years.

SEC. 3. The Judges so appointed and elected to perform like dirties, have like powers, and receive like salaries with the Judges of the Marine Court.

SEC. 4. Extends the jurisdiction of the Court to cases of assault, libel, seduction, crim, cour, and the like, where the dumages claimed are not more than \$1,900. If not over that amount of damages be given, when the action is brought, in any other Court, the defendant shall be entitled to full coats, and the plaintiff to none.

to what amount the parties to the action shall be entitled, provide that the present Clerk shall hold office until the expiration of his term, authorize the holding of special and general terms, provide for appeals from special to general terms, and to the Superior Court, transfer all appeals from the Marine Court now pending in the Common Pleas, to the City Court, and repeal all acts inconsistent with the provisions herein exterior.

ontained.

Mr. MATTICE—Authorizing the attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court to take acknowledg-

Mr. GLOVER-To repeal the act for the preven

Mr. GLOVER—To repeal the act for the prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime.

Mr. GLOVER moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee of Five.

Mr. B. BAILEY called for the yeas and nays, and they were—Yeas, 67; Nays, 28. So the bill was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. I. WOOD—To erect the County of Highland from parts of Orange and Ulster counties.

Mr. MORGAN—To erect the County of Irwin from coart of Steuben County.

part of Steuben County.

Mr. DENNISTON-To erect the County of Canisteo from part of the Hd Jury District of Steuben

Mr. SPINOLA moved that the reorganization of the everal Judicial Districts of the Supreme Court be re-erred to committees consisting of delegations from hose districts. Laid over.

mose districts. Laid over.

Mr. MAHEN moved that the Manhattan Gas Com-

ARTER moved that the Mannatan Gas Com-pany be required to report a statement of its business affairs for the last five years. Adopted.

Mr. REED called up the resolution appointing a joint committee to investigate the affairs and conditions of several public institutions in New-York City, draw-ing their support in whole or in part from the State.

Adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House went into Committee, Mr. ODELL in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Annual Message of the Governor. The question was on motion of Mr. B. SMITH to refer the various subjects to the appropriate com-

penses which may become requisite in the execution of sws or the maintenance of public order in that Terri-

Mr. SEWARD differed from the President; but, un-Mr. SEWARD differed from the President; but, un-der the present state of our foreign affairs, he would forego any argument on that matter now. When, in the judgment of a majority of the Senate, the time shall come for action on the subject he would endeavor to make good his opposition to the policy, the position and the sentiments which are contained in the Message of the President.

of the President.
Mr. MASON moved the reference of the Message to

Mr. MASON moved the reserved of the Accesses to
the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLAYTON thought it would be better to organize a Select Committee of thirteen.

Mr. SEWARD suggested that as there were no opponents to the Administration on the Judiciary Committee, while on that of Territories there was only one,
it would be but seen your and fair to let the minority mittee, while on that of Territories here was only one, it would be but generous and fair to let the minority have a hearing; but he would not insist on a motion for that reference.

After further debate, the Message was referred to

the Committee on Territories.
Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

The House opened with prayer.

Mr. FULLER, said it had been his desire for weeks to withdraw as a candidate for Speaker, and he had so expressed himself to his friends; but as they had considered his name under their control, and not his own, he had negnitized its new without neahly objection. He he had permitted its use without public objection, wished now to withdraw, and have it distinctly ur

He tendered his acknowledgments for the support he had received, and for the uniform kindness and cour-tesy with which he had been treated. He expressed the hope that the House would now adopt some plan by which existing difficulties might be settled, by adopting some mode of adjustment agreeable to them-selves, satisfactory to their constituents and honorable to the whole country.

the whole country.

Mr. RUST'S resolution was laid on the table by majority, and the House proceeded to take the ONE HUNDERD AND TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT.

a choice, 102,

While the Clerk was calling the roll for the election of a Speaker, the Doorkeeper announced a Message from the President of the United States.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) objected to its reception.

Sudden excitement sprang up all over the Hall, va-rious gentlemen demanding to know the character of The CLERK vainly endeavored to enforce order.

Amid the turbulence Mr. ORR'S voice was heard expressing a hope that the President's Private Secretary might be permitted to state his errand.

Cries—"Go on with the election," "Order," and the like

the like.

Mr. CRAIGE claimed the right to be heard, declar-ing that he represented that district in North Carolina which first proclaimed its independence of Great Britain.
What he further said was lost in the confusion and cries of "Go on, Craige," "Hear him," "Order,"

and the like. all the Members were now on their feet. Nearly all the Members were now on their feet.
Mr. CRAIGE said he would let gentlemen know
that he was not to be put down by their noises.
Mr. PAINE—In the name of God and my country!

Mr. PAINE—In the name of God and my country!

I am ashamed of these proceedings.
Mr. CRAIGE—And I am ashamed to have a colleague who objects to the exercise of my rights.

Renewed vociferations of "Order!" "Call the roll!" and other cries. Intense excitement prevailing.

The CLERK essayed to speak.
Mr. CRAIGE (quiet being partially restored) made his point. He said they had a right to know who the messenger is, and what his business is here.

Renewee cries of "Order!" "Order!" "Down in front!" "Down in front!"
Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) made his point, saying nothing was in order excepting the election of a Speaker.

Speaker. Mr. STEPHENS moved that the Message be received, and demanded the previous question. HUMPHREY MARSHALL—That's right! I sec-

Mesers, CRAIGE and CAMPBELL withdrew their points, the latter declaring that he still maintained his objection.

Mr. STEPHENS'S motion was agreed to by 33 ma-

The result of the 124th ballot for Speaker was then

The Frivate Secretary was then again announced with a Message in writing, if it was the pleasure of the House to receive it.

Mr. CRAIGE—It is the pleasure of the House.

The reading of the Message was then ordered by 22

majority.

The document is the same as that sent to the Senate on Kansas affairs.
It was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ROME-LOSS OF LIFE. ROME, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

A large block of wooden buildings in this village owned by Whedon, Hawley & Co., was destroyed by fire this morning, and a man named John Miller, em-

ployed by a grocer in the building, was burned to death, being in the building when the roof fell in. The building was occupied, in part, by the owners other occupants are as follows: John Pollard, shoe-

dealer-loss \$1,500. Insured for \$1,000. Northrup & Etheridge, grocers-loss \$20,000. Insurance \$11,000. Shepherd & Elmer, butter dealers-loss \$20,000. Insurance \$15,000. G. W. Taft, grocer-loss \$1,500. Insurance, \$1,200. The adjacent blocks were much injured. The total

loss is about \$60,000.

TRIAL OF COBURN AND DALTON.

In the Municipal Court to-day, Jan. 24, 1856.
In the Municipal Court to-day, Judge Nash presiding, Edward O. Coburn and Benj. J. Dalton were put on trial for manslaughter, in causing the death of Wm. Twenty-two witnesses were sworn for the pro-

tion, but the testimony has developed no new fact additional to what was shown at the preliminary exami-

ditional to what was shown at the prehimmary examination before the Police Court.

Albert J. Tirrell and Benj. D. Watson, were to-day convicted of robbing an individual from the country of \$75 by the game called "three card monte."

Samuel C. White alleged to be implicated in the \$50,000 express robbery, was to-day discharged by the Court, and immediately afterward was rearrested on a requisition from the Governor of New-York. He will be taken to Buffalo, where it is said all the parties arrested for the robbery are to be tried.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.
The Air-Line Railroad bill was introduced into our Legislative Assembly to-day, with a strong speech by Mr. Parry.
The State Temperance Convention was held here to the state Temperance Convention was held here

the State Temperance Convention was held here to-day. The resolutions adopted declare strongly in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Gen. Duff Greene has been speaking before the Legislative Committee on Corporations in favor of a bill for a Railroad Trust Company to protect railroad securities against foreign capital.

THE NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL. THE NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

Capt. Dupont was called as a witness to-day in the case of Commander Ritchie, and denied in the most emphatic terms that the epithets "lar, coward and scoundrel" were ever applied to him. His official letter to the Department calling attention to the assertions of Commander Ritchie was read.

The evidence for the recognition has alread and tions of Commander Ritchie was read.

The evidence for the prosecution has closed, and that for the defense commences to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

A resolution was offered in the House to-day directing the Judicial Committee to inquire if farther legislation was not necessary to protect the personal liberties of citizens from the arbitrary proceedings of Judges of the United States, exercising jurisdiction in this State. Bulested by 64 to 2)

this State. Rejected by 64 to 31. A bill was then introduced to change the venire in the Kane and Williamson case from Delaware County

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD-ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856. The Canal Board made the following additional ap-

The Canal Board made the following additional appointments this afternoon:

ENGINERS.—J. Platt Goodsell, Division Engineer for the
EASTER Division; Charles F. Smith, Pirst Assistant Engineer,
COLLECTORS.—J. Thomas Davis, West Troy; Nathan Baker,
Horse Heads; Nathanel S. Pettengill, Dresdeli; Edward J.
Calentine, Scotteville; John S. Skadden, jr., Higgins; and W.
W. Perkins, Baldwinsville.

W. Perkins, Baldwinsville.

W. Brand, Baldwinsville.

W. Higgins, Syrscuse; and Lewis Pond, Utics.

INSPECTORS.—Benj. P. Middleton, Stannton Pendleton and
Walter Barre, Brooklyn; Charles W. Chase, Luther Caldwell,
Edward C. Clines and John Fowler. New York; Joshua Munroe, David Ferry, Jr., Charles W. Whitney and Hiram Holden,
Albany; Joseph P. Tett, Stephen J. Lewis, Charles Mend and
Ensatus Show, Troy; S. J. Schermethorn, Schenectady; Hirsm
Van Siyek and Leonard Moore, Utica; George H. Pliny, Rome.

and James L. Delamata". Syracuse: Gideon Rurtbut. Tona-wards: John E. Wadkins, Whitchall; Chester Peufisid, John B. Hall and Charles C. Matton, Oswego. The work on the Sections 196 and 197 was ordered to be suspended until the question pending as to the lan, &c., be settled.

The Board then adjourned till the 29th inst.

The appointments for the 11th Section of the Eric

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1866.
No. 37.—Edwin C. Little et al. vs. Levi W. Hall et al. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the deeree of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York,

No. 182.-Robert Forsyth vs. Wm. Kelly. Error to

No. 182.—Robert Forsyth vs. W.B. Reby. Error to Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. On motion of Mr. Gillett, for defendant, the cause was docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 46.—James A. Abbott, plaintiff, vs. The Essex Company. Argument was commenced by Mr. Abbott for plaintiff and continued by Messrs. Mervin and Loring for defendants.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PHILADRIPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.
The 4 o'clock train from New-York encountered, near Metuchin, a vehicle crossing the track. Both of the horses attached to the vehicle were killed and the driver was slightly injured. The train was delayed an

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..... ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 24.

THE PRISONS OF THE STATE.

The three Inspectors of State Prisons submitted their Annual Report to the Senate this morning. It is certainly the most volumnious document thus far presented to the Legislature. The following facts are abstracted from it:

Decrease of convicts at the Sing-Sing Prison during the year of 96 males and 9 females; at the Auburn Prison, a decrease of 401, and at the Clinton Prison an increase of 51.

The number of recommitments during the year is, at Auburn, 24, Sing-Sing, 27; Clinton, 22.

Number of commitments at all the Prisons during the year are: first conviction, 627; second conviction, 51; third conviction, 19; fourth conviction, 3; fifth conviction, 1, seventh conviction, 1—Total, 762.

Number of pardons and commutations during the year are: Anburn, 83 whites, 5 blacks; Sing Sing, 75 whites, 14 blacks, 16 white females; Clinton, 29 whites, 4 blacks, Total, 184 ites and 23 blacks. Total, 184

whites and 23 blacks. Number of punishments during the year have been: At Au-num, 201; Sing Sing, 401; Clinton, 290—Total, 1,019. Number of deaths, including essaulties and suicides is: At uburn, 14; Sing Sing, 12; Clinton, 4. Aggregate carnings of the three Prisons for the year ending eytember 39, 1835; 8:18, 223-45; against \$186,271, 25 last year. ercase, \$11,354-15. Expenses during the

oreass. \$11,551 15.

Expenses during the same period, \$255,539 94; against \$259,53 81 last year. Decrease, \$55,256 57.

Expenses of the three prisons over their earnings during the me period are \$52,576—against \$87,081 29 the previous

year.

Number of imbedile and insane in the prisons are as follows:
Auburn, 12; Clinton, 2; Sing Sing, 3.

Insane convicts in the Utica Asylum, 19; making a total of 91
to be provided for.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES:

| Total contract earnings during the fiscal year ending | Sept. 30, 1855. | \$70,212,79 | Miscellaneous earnings | 4,735,74 | 4,735,74

Excess of expenses over earnings

RESOLUTIONS—ABOUT CLAIMS.

Mr. LEE moved the following concurrent resolution, which lies over under the rule.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That all claims for Canal amages which may be referred to the Committee on Claims in ther House, dating back more than five years, shall be sublitted to the Canal Board, whose duty it shall be to examine as same and report to the aloresaid Committees whether said aims have been adjudicated, either in whole or in part, by said our digital what payments, if any, have been made by said Board liquidation of said claims, and when; and to communicate by other information in possession of the Board that they may seen useful to guide and aid the Committee in their investigation of said claims.

RELATIVE TO THE QUARANTINE GROUNDS.

RELATIVE TO THE QUARANTINE GROUNDS.
Mr. SPENCER introduced the following concurrent escolution, which lies over:
Whereas, it appears from the Message of the Governor that the expenses imposed upon commerce by a strict antorsement of our Quarantine laws are greatly enhanced by the dilapidated condition of the structures erected by the Federal Government opon the Quarantine foromsis," and that the "administration of the Revenue laws of Congress so as not to interfere with our Quarantine regulations cannot be secured unless these repairs are made;" therefore.
Resolved (if the Assembly courur), That the Senators and expresentiatives in Congress from this State be requested to tocute from the Federal Government an appropriation for this appose.

POLICE SYSTEM FOR THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

to the Judiciary Committee to inquire finds the spacetics, vesting in the Justices of the Peace of the towns in this State powers of police jurisdiction.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to incorporate "The Honduras Interoceanic Steam and Railway Company."

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Ascenbly, do enact as Johans:

SEC. 1. Robert J. Welker, Emory Edwards, A. Miltenberger, Jas. S. Thayer, E. G. Squier, Henry Stanton, Fletcher Wostray, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of "The Honduras Inter-"oceanic Steam and Railway Company," for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a railroad, with one or more tracks, and all convenient buildings, fixtures, machinery and spiritucks, and all convenient beindings fixtures, machinery and spiritucks, and all convenient buildings fixtures. The Republic of Honduras, under the grant made by said Republic to the said Alphones Miltenberger, E. G. Squier, James S. Thayer, and their associates, and of purchasing or navigating such steam or smiling-vessels as may be proper and convenient to be used in connection with the said road; and for such purposes all the necessary and incidental power is hereby granted to said cor-

paid in.

SEC. 9. Each and every stockholder shall be individually liable to the creditors of said corporation for all debts that may be

he to the creditors of said corporation for all debts that may be due and owing by said corporation to their laborers and ser-vants for services performed, and for all other debts and liabilities of the said corporation, to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by him, until be shall have paid in full the amount of such stock so held.

of stock held by him, until be shall have paid in full the amount of such stock so held.

TO PREVENT PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Mr. BROOKS introduced the following bill:
AN ACT to prevent prize-fighting and fighting among game animals.

SECTION I. Every person who shall set on foot, or instigate, or move to, or carry on, or promote, or do any act toward the furtherance of any premeditated fight or contention between persons with their fats, commonly called prize-fighting, or any fighting between game birds, game cocks, dogs, bulls, or bears or between dogs and rais, or dogs and hadgers, or any other animals, that shall have been premeditated by any person having custedly of such animals, shall be liable to arrest for so doing, and more conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for a term not less than ten days not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.

NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Mr. SICKLES introduced a bill to enable Executive officers of the City of New-York to obtain information or proof necessary in the discharge of their official duties, which provides that when the head of any Executive department of the City of New-York, or any head.

ties, which provides that when the head of any Executive department of the City of New-York, or any head of a Bureau in such department, shall require information to enable him to decide as to any matter or thing properly pertaining to such department or bureau, he may require such information or proof to be given, by affidavit taken and sworn to, and for that purpose he may administer all necessary oaths, but no fee shall be charged therefor. False swearing in any such proceedings shall be deemed perjury, and punishable as such.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION. The officers of this Institution report the following

Whole number of accounts spened on Jan 1, 1936.

THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The officers of this Bank report that the

Amount paid same period.

Number of deposits received during 1856.

Drafts paid.

past year was received the following figures:
Amount received on deposit.
Amount paid depositors.
Number of deposits.
Number of drafts paid.
Number of new accounts open Number of secounts closed...

The report of the business of this Institution for the ast year was received this morning, and gives the

#25,809.40

SENATE ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 34.

Canal have not yet been made.

mittees.

Mr. B. BAILEY moved to strike out the proposition to refer that portion of the Message relating to Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime to a Select Committee. Mr. B. said that he had noticed by the Public Press that he was expected to speak on the Governor's Message this morning. Such, however, was not the case. He had been surprised that the American Members here had not ere this taken up the subject. He was in favor of striking out that part of the resolution to which his motion referred because he deemed that the Governor says that the Frontonory Law had been generally observed except in some few instances where it had not been enforced through the connivance of certain justices and magistrates. Mr. B. did not know as he was fully acquainted with the law of libel, but he believed that if any citizen should say as much, he would be liable to a slander suit. The and he (Mr. B.) rose to defend those judicial officers

om his imputations.

Mr. COLE moved that the Committee rise and re-Mr. WAKEMAN defended the Governor in the po

connection with the said road; and for such purposes all the necessary and incidental power is hereby granted to said corporation.

Sec. 2. The capital stock of the said corporation shall be fixed by the directors at a sum not less than six millions of dollars, with liberty to increase the same at any time to a sum not exceeding ten millions of dollars.

Sec. 3. The concerns of the said corporation shall be managed by thirteen directors, who shall be stockholders, and who fexcept the first eleven directors hereby appointed shall be managed by thirteen directors, who shall be stockholders, and who fexcept the first eleven directors hereby appointed shall hold their effices for one year, and until others are chosen in their places. The persons named in the first section of this Act shall be the first directors, and shall hold their offices until the first Monday of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and until others shall be elected.

Sec. 3. The Directors may require payments of subscriptions to the stock at such times and in such proportions as they may deem proper, under the panalty of forfeiting all stock and previous payments made thereon.

Sec. 7. It shall be lawful for the said corporation to contract with the said Republic of Honduras, and for the purchase of all the rights, privileges and immunities granted to them by the said Republic of Honduras, and for the purchase of all the rights, privileges and immunities granted to them by the said rounds and convey the same.

Sec. 7. The said corporation may borrow from time to time such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to complete said road, and for the other purposes authorized by this sact, in the whole not exceeding the amount of the capital stock actually paid in.

Sec. 8. Each and every stockholder shall be individually like. Mr. WAKEMAN defended the Governor in the position he had assumed.
Mr. MAHEN sustained the resolution, referring to the manner in which the Prohibitory Law had been received by the people, and the decisions against its constitutionality by the Courts, &c.
Mr. A. WOODS replied to Mr. Wakeman, defending the judicial officers of New-York City.
Mr. FOOT said, if he understood the proposition, it was to not refer this portion of the Message to any committee whatever, because of its supposed disrespect to judicial officers in the City of New-York. Mr. F. was ready to acmit that the Governor had used very strong ady to acmit that the Governor had used very strong language, and yet was it stronger than was to be ex-pected from an honest Executive? Was it not the fact, that, in the City of New-York, from the Mayor down to the least Magistrate, there had been no earnest effort made to carry out and execute the law? He asked if there was a single officer in New-York who had shown

in earnest disposition to execute the law?

Mr. GLOVER answered that the Corporation Attorney had prosecuted several cases, but the Courts over-Mr. BAILEY asked the gentleman (Mr. Foot)

Mr. BAILEY asked the gentleman (Mr. Foot)
whose province it was to pass upon the constitutionality of lawr—the Governor or the Judiciary?
Mr. FOOT—The Judiciary, of course. Mr. F. then
referred to the fact that the Judges in all of the Judicial Districts outside the City of New York, and excepting two Judges in the Second District, had promounced in favor of the constitutionality of the law.
He therefore felt justified, in a general way, in vindicating an horset Expentive in an hancet expression

respect to the flagrant disobedience to the law in New-York and other large cities.

Mr. PRESCOTT, in reply to Mr. Bailey, defended the processing of the process of the pr the position of the American party.

After some further debate, the Committee rose and

reported progress.

NEW-YORK ASSESSORS OF STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ANTHON introduced the following:

As ACT to regulate the compensation of the Assessors of the Street Department in the City of New York.

The efficers of the Bureau of Assessors in the Street Department in the City of New York shall hereafter receive compensation to be fixed by the Common Council, which shall be in place of all fees or compensation mow paid to them; but such compensation shall not in any case exceed the sum of one continue the whole amount of moneys collected by assess

TO ENABLE NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE OFFICERS TO

OBTAIL NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE OFFICERS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION.

Mr. ANTHON introduced the following:

AN ACT to enable the Executive Officers in the City of New-York pro obtain information or proof necessary in the discharge of their duties.

SECTION I. Whenever any bead of an executive department or of any bureau in such department shall require information or proof of any lact to enable him to decide as to any matter or thing pertaining to such department or bureau, he may require such information or proof to be furnished by affidavit subscribed and swom to before him, and for that purpose may atminister all necessary osths or affirmations; but no fee shall be abscrede therefor.

harced therefor.
SEC. 2. Willful false swearing in any such affidavit shall be leemed to be perjury, and shall be punished accordingly. SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately. SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

THE CENSUS MARSHALS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. BREVOORT brought in a bill which provides that the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York shall pay to each of the Marshals \$125 for describing city lands, and 21 cents per line for recording

deaths and marriages, which shall cover all claims made by the Marshals for expenditures, &c. The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPEAL OF A SINGULAR ACT.

Mr. B. SMITH reported a bill to repeal the Act pareed at the last session, exempting incorporated companies from taxation which do not make over five per cent profit on the capital invested. per cent profit on the capital invested.

This was the law to which the late Controller called special attention in his recent Annual Report.

ASSEMBLY.
Prayer by the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL.
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
Mr. B. SMITH, favorably on the bill to repeal the Brights of Markied works.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill relative to the rights of married women. It is the same bill which failed to pass last year—for want of time, more than anything case. It provides that in cases of describing any of the same bill which the same bill which failed to pass last year—for want of time, more than anything case. It provides that in cases of describing any of the same whose profits do not exceed five per cent.

Mr. SPINOLA, to amend the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in New-York.

The Annual Report of the Inspector-General was received. or profligacy and intemperance, on the part of husband, the wife may claim the earnings of her of dren, may indenture them, and her consent shall required when a husband indentures a child. NEW-YORK SMALL BOATMEN.

Mr. MAHEN gave notice of a bill, the object of which is to protect the small boatmen in New-York Harbor against the infringements apon their business by boatmen from the vicinity. To do this his bill will require the boatmen to be licensed.

THE MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY.

Also received.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. RIELLY, of a bill for the relief of New-York Volunteers who served in the Mexican War.

Mr. WILLIAMS, to charter the New-York Ladies' Home Infirmary of the M. E. Church.

Mr. DIXON, to legalize acts of Supervisors of New-THE MANHATTAN GAS COMPANT.

Mr. MAHEN moved a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Manhattan Gas Company of New-York to report to the House the stock subscribed constituting its present capital, the actual value of its present real and personal estate and its annual profits for the last five years, whether instanced reserved or divided designating the amount of THE MARINE COURT, NEW-YORK.

Mr. B. BAILEY (Putnam), by mutual consent, introduced a bill relative to the Marine Court of New-York, which, he said, had been handed him by a number of the members of the bar of that city. He had vested, reserved or divided, designating the amount of dividends yearly declared to the stockholders within such period. Adjourned.

> A DOUGHFACE REBUKED BY HIS CON-STITUENTS.

To the Hon. Samuel Brenton, M. C. SIR: The undersigned citizens of Steuben County, in the State of Indiana, having learned by way of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE of the 12th of January, inst., that you were about to desert the firm friends of Freedom in sentatives, take this method to apprise you and the country of their deep mortification and disappoint-ment, that any influence should have been brought to bear upon your conduct, adverse to the great principles which have twice elected you to represent the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana. As a part of your constituency, we have hitherto cheer given you our suffrages, under the impression that we had a standard-bearer for our district, of inflexible character and reliable integrity. Have we been mischaracter and reliable integrity. Have we been mistaken? To us your present course seems inexplicable. You were elected to resist the encroachments of Slavery upon the rights of Freedom. Is that purpose best subserved by descriing those brave men whose steady support of Mr. Banks commands the applause and admiration of the whole country? In our opinion the reverse will be its effect. It is intimated that we may lock for an explanation of your late course to the power of Southern gold or to the still more corrupting influence of Executive patronage; but we will not in dulge the idea. Nor can it reasonably be supposed that Slavery propagandism in its new phase of "Border Ruffianism." could have cooled your ardor in favor of Freedom, when its tendency has been to heat up your constituency to the boiling point. But, whatever may be your motives for your present course of action. may be your motives for your present course of action, we do most solemnly protest against your compromi-ing your constituency to anything but the most inflexi-ble and determined opposition to Slavery and Slavery

J. A. Woodhu Charles Haven E. B. Noyes. W. L. Scott. D. Schaeffer.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was recently beld at Washington. From the Secretary's Report we learn that the past has been a year of mingled prosperity and embarrassment to the Society. Its income has suffered from the "pressure of the times." The receipts during the year were \$55,276 89, which amount has all been expended, and the treasury is empty. Of this sum, \$29,145 cm and the treasury is empty. Of this sum, \$29,145 cm and the treasury is empty. Of this sum, \$29,145 cm and the treasury is empty. Of this sum, \$29,145 cm and the treasury is empty. Of this sum, \$29,145 cm and the treasury is empty. Of this sum, \$29,145 cm and the treasury is empty. Of this sum, \$29,145 cm and the treasury is empty. Of this sum, \$29,145 cm and the treasury is empty. Of this sum, \$29,145 cm and the treasury is empty. Of this sum, \$29,145 cm and the treatment that year the expenses of emigrants and freight sent to Liberia \$31,840 cm; this year of \$1,692 cm, which is accounted for by the fact that less than half as many emigrants have been sent this year. The following statement shows the contributions for the year:

Maine \$1,194 77; New-Hampshire, \$995 64; Vermont, \$1,297 69; Delaware, \$362 78; Maryland, \$3,747 32; District of Columbia, \$1,531 89; Virginia, \$4,182 64; North Carolina, \$347 16; South Carolina, \$82; Georgia \$29,602 Alabama, \$65; Florida, \$31, Lonisi-

District of Columbia, \$1,331 89; Virginia, \$4,625 9;
North Carolina, \$4347 16; South Carolina, \$82; Georgia, \$819 60; Alabama, \$65; Florida, \$31; Louisiana, \$619 96; Mississippi, \$6,643 87; Kentucky, \$3,064 10; Tennessee, \$1,767 56; Ohio, \$2,128 25; Indiana, \$500; Illinois, \$309 45; Missouri, \$141; Michigan, \$31 51; Iowa, \$27; Wisconsin, \$1; Arkansee, \$16; California, \$20; \$516. Texas, \$16: California, \$20.

Other Countries-Choctaw Nation, \$267 60; New-Brunswick, \$5; England, \$1 24; Turkey, \$10; North

India, \$56 40.

Mississippi gave more than any other State. One citizen of that State gave \$5,500. Only \$2,554 85 in legacies have been received; last year they amounted to \$9,861 19. This falling off was unexpected. Nothing has been received from the McDonough estate, and there is little ground to expect anything, at least for some time to come. The late Jonathan Coit of New Hayen left a lagrant of 5,000 which will probafor some time to come. The late Johathan Coll of New-Haven left a bequest of 5,000, which will probably be paid the present year. The debt of \$32,000 resting upon the Society at the commencement of the year has been paid off, to accomplish which rigid conomy has been practiced, and operations in this country and Liberia have been curtailed. Only three expeditions have been sent to Liberia, with 207 emi-

expeditions have been sent to Liberia, with 207 emigrants.

Since the last annual meeting an auxiliary Society has been formed in Iowa, and the Legislature of Missouri has appropriated \$3,000 a year for ten years to aid the Society in that State. The Legislature of New-Jersey has also made liberal donations for the cause, and generous-spirited citizens of Maine have determined to build a colonization ship.

The history of Liberia is next alluded to by the Report, and many gratifying facts are stated. A new and prosperous village has been formed at Cape Mount, on the very spot where formerly existed a notorious slave-factory. The schools and academies are in a very prosperous condition. The first Liberia book has been published—a volume of poetry entitled "Dowante, or "Jack's History, and thirteen minor poems," by R. H. Gibson. It is highly complimented by the press. The Report urges an appropriation of \$20,000 for the construction of buildings in Liberia for the reception of emigrants. It is stated that there is a gradual imimprovement in the various moral and social departments. New churches have been built—in various localities new fields of missionary labor opened—additional spiritual laborers have entered upon their work, and seasous of Divine Grace are frequent.

The officers of the Society for the coming year are as follows: The Hon, Mr. Latrobe, President; the Rev. R. G. Griffe of the Rev. Mr. Or-

as follows: The Hon, Mr. Latrobe, President; the Rev. R. B. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary; the Rev. Wm. McLain, Finance Secretary; the Rev. Mr. Orcett, Traveling Secretary; Dr. J. W. Lagerheel, Recording Secretary. The salaries of the first two were fixed at \$2,000 per annum, the others \$1,500 each.

The Washington correspondent of The N. Y. Commercial states that Congress last year appropriated \$1,000 for the support of a Consul in Liberia, which is regarded as an official recognition of the Republic of Liberia, and it is earnestly hoped that an appointment of Consul will be made. [Boston Journal.

We recommend the subjoined anecdote to the par-

ticular study of slaveholding communicants. In what particular is their conduct different, from that of the old negro woman? And do not our Northern churches. which fellowship slaveholders, take a view of Christanity very much like hers !

which fellowship slaveholders, to be a view of chinal sanity very much like hers!

"A negro woman, soon after having experienced religion, stole a geose to make merry with her consort from a neighboring plantation. Of course she was whipped for the good of others as well as of herself. Soon after these circumstar ices, a communion was to take place in the neighbor! good, and Dinah prepared to go. Her mistress remonstrated with her, and mentioned the goose affair as a sufficient reason for her not to offer herself on such a boly occasion; to which she replied, 'Lor, Missue, I am'r gwine to turn my back on 'my bressed Massa, 'for no old goose!'"

A Veto.—The 'sovernor of Alabama has put his veto upon the bil', passed by both Houses of the Legislature "to rene w the loan to the Mobile and Ohio "Railroad Coripany." This road, the Governor says, is already completed over 100 miles beyond the Alabama line, and should rely upon its own resources or look for bid from the States in which it lies.

THE STRUGGLE IN KANZAS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Your suggestions on the question, "How to avert a Civil War? are such as will meet the views of all reflecting men. "It is the immediate passing in of a free population into Kansas, with the capital necessary to make the peculiarly natural re-"sources available for the purposes of civilization."
You might have added—(since the Executive has seen fit to leave the free settlers a prey to the Border

seen fit to leave the free settlers a pray to the Borner Ruffians, who have claimed that name by their coad-duct)—" and to furnish each settler with a ride," There are some facts not generally known or not clearly considered; and one is, that the Cityand the State of New-York have furnished Kansas with at east two thousand citizens, who will compare favor obly with those of any other State as men of energy ably with those of any other Nate as men of energy and meral worth. A large proportion of them were sent there through the exertions of the New-York Kaasas League, which, unknown perhaps to the public generally, have been incessantly Taboring for the cause the last year and a half. Their books show that what has been said above is true, and that many hundreds of other persons from other States have been added by them to the good citizens of Kansas. This has been effected by their collecting and giving authentic information, and securing as convenient safe and been effected by their collecting and giving authentic information, and securing as convenient, safe and cheap passages as possible. This work, through public ignorance or some other cause, has not been sustained by the friends of Freedom at large, for money enough has not been contributed in all that time sufficient to pay half the cost of an office; and yet the men who were intrusted with the important enterprise from the commencement have made their arrangements to preserve in it in future, and will carry it through persevere in it in future, and will carry it through, even if left alone, as heretofore. Capital, however, is wanted for saw and grist-mills, agricultural imprements, and the means of defense, and every security is offered for the proper application of all funds. Friends are invited to call at the office for information.

New York, Jan. 24, 1826.

THE THREE MULLION INSTALLMENT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Some weeks since there appeared in your jour nal an opinion adverse to the fairness and legality of the bills drawn by Santa Anne on account of the de ferred installment of the late treaty with Mexico; and upon that ground objections were made to the pay-ment of those bills by the Government. If this epinion was wrong, the holders of the bills have to blame their own reserve and apparent recklessness of

come current throughout the whole country as to the time and manner in which their negotiations with the Mexican Government were made.

The case as it appeared to stand before the public at the date of your reference to the subject, was, that

certain American capitalists, through their agents in Mexico, had bargained at a great discount with a repu-diated and flying tyrant, for moneys about to become payable to that country, as the purchase-money of a part of the State of Sonora. But from authentic papers lately placed before the writer, he finds that Santa part of this deferred installment, some months before any serious outbreak against his authority had ocas any one had been for years past in that country. tracted for with the late Dictator as early as November, 1854, and the money was not only paid into the public treasury of Mexico, but the public purposes to which it was applied, are all set forth in the published fiscal report of the Government for that year. The remainder of the negotiation is also shown to have been paid into the same Treasury at various times, in various sums—the last not later than the first day of June, 1855; and the whole is vouched for by official receipts given by the different Ministers of the Mexican Hacienda, reciting even the pages of the Day-Books of the Treasury in which the credits were inally entered. These receipts are verified before two Notaries-public and by the American Consul in Mexico, leaving no doubt of their truth and validity.

In addition to this it appears that the Mexican Govrnment, through its Minister at Washington, disin-the and formally notified the Government of United States, at the time, of having thus drawn bills in favor of certain American merchants, on account of the deferred installment under the Mesilla Treaty, and desired that the drawers of the bills "might be recognized as the only persons authorized to receive 'this money"-the use of which the Mexican Government had in this way been enabled to anticipate. The premiun .- generally supposed to have been a large figurc-by the terms of the contract, is only five per cent; to which is to be added the current rate of exchange between this City and Mexico-making the whole

profit ten or twelve per cent. There can be no doubt that any established Government is competent to bind a nation in its foreign transactions, and that according to this representation, Santa Anna had as much right, for public purposes, to dispose of this installment of the treaty as to receiv the first payment, or even to authenticate the treaty itself. If fairly done, or done without improper col lusion with the parties purchasing the assignment, as would seem to have been the case,) there is no good reason why our Government should refuse to re mburse its citizens, who have thus simply purchased a portion of the admitted public debt of their own ountry offered in a commercial city. If this debt had not been purchased by them, as they very well allege, it would doubtless have gone into the hands of English r French capitalists at a much higher profit, and the question been presented in a form quite as complicated and embarrassing as at present.

The protest of the new temporary or Provisiona Government of Mexico against the payment of the bills, under such circumstances, would appear to be unfounded and unjust. Upon the plainest principles of international law, the change in the personnel of the Mexican Government cannot change its objections. Contracts made in the name of a State by its authorized public agent, the nation continues liable to per form, whatever changes may have occurred in its rulers. The Secretaries of State and the Treasury, and Mr. Cushing, are said to be in favor of paying the bills, while the Secretary of War is in opposition-for what reason we do not know. Let simple justice, however, be done the parties in question, for surely it s possible to arrive at the truth.

New York, Jan. 22, 1856.

BENEVOLENT RASCALITY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The citizens of New-York are under greater obigations to THE TRIBUNE for the fearless exposition of Benevolent Rascality and "Religious Vagrancy" in

the city than they may imagine. The "confidence" game, and frauds of all kinds, enter largely into many of the private and individual, moral and religious enterprises of this city, professedly or the relief of orphans, of children, and of the suffer ing, but really for the support of a lot of respectable-

looking loafers.

In one part of our city no less than four bogus Sun day Schools are in operation, with a long list of col-lectors, who raise for each school in all from \$1,000 to \$5,600 per annum, of which perhaps ten per cent goes to the support of the school and the balance into the pockets of a set of lazy hangers-on. One of this class of schools had at one time hanging on to it, as we are

assured, no less than seven superannuated or nominal ministers! Nominal ministers often head these enterprises, and as they are shrewd fellows they cannot be aught by the law, and they understand how to impose upon and get letters of introduction from some of the best men and ministers in the city, as our file of letters will fully demonstrate. So that these letters of recommendation are no protection, for we have them fully indorsing the veriest well-known scoundrels in this city. Some of them are genuine "State-Prison birds," although professedly pious. Not only orphans and Sunday-Schools, but Industrial Schools have their counterfeits; and the only safe rule is never to give but to such as your own personal friends and tried acquaintances are at the head of, and have the personal not nominal management.

The basest lies, deception, and fraud characterize

LETTERS FROM THE PEOLE. | most of these "religious operators," while their ofcost this city ever \$50,000 annually, and detract that much from regularly-established and well-known asso-

> THE STATEN ISLAND FER T COMPANY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The Staten Island Ferry Compa by last year issued commutation tickets as usual at \$30 pe * annum; \$10 for the first six months and \$10 for the succ. "eding. When they issued the first tickets in May last, the "om muters were given to understand that the Compa " would run two boats during the year. In Noven last, when the ten-dollar tickets were to be issued, we were again informed that the price of tickets would be twenty dollars instead of ten, as the Company could not afford to run two boats unless this additional sum were paid them. To this unjust demand, as may be imagined, there was considerable demur upon the part of the two hundred and fifty commuters, who nevertheless concluded to comply with the demands of the Company. To our aston ment, on the 11th of this month, after the money had been collected by the Company, we were informed that on and after that date but one boat would be run during the continuation of the extreme cold weather. This one boat is run at such hours that to a person whose business requires his presence in the city six-and-a-balf hours a day, the ferry is entirely useless, as it only makes three trips daily. Many persons suppose that this is done in order to drive the commuters to patronize the Cliffon and Stapleton Ferry, which is also owned by the Monopoly, and where we are obliged to again pay the usual fare for our passage.

CRIMES AND CASUALT

Herrible Ayrair in Missouri.—We learn from a gentleman from Washington, in this State, that a horrible traggedy took place in that town on Saturday last. Two or three years ago a man named Harrison, living in that place, nearried a widow having two childrena girl of about fourteen, and a boy a year or two older. A few mosths ago, during the absence of the mother on a visit to her friends in Warren County, the step-father violated the person of the daughter, and by threats and menaces caused her to keep the matter secret. He also by means of false keys unlocked a drawer and cauried off a sum of money which the son had laid up from his earnings. The latter, on discovering this fact, had him arrested, and during his examination the daughter was put upon the stand as a witness, when she also disclosed the horrible outrage which had been committed on her. Thereupon her brother left the Court-room and procured a pistol, and returning, shot the monster dead where he stood. He was immediately arrested and examined on a charge of murder, and discharged on the ground of justifiable homicide.

[St. Louis News, 16th.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.—We learn from a friend the following particulars of a horrible butchery that occurred in White Haven one day last week: It appears that a number of men—mostly Germans and Irish—who were employed on some public improvement at that place, coming to the conclusion that they were not receiving a sufficient compensation for their services, resolved to strike for higher wages, which they did—only one, an old German, refusing to do so. This refusal of the old man so enraged a number of the Irish that they gathered around and put the question to him whether he intended to work on at the wages he had been receiving or would strike with them. He told them that he would continue for the old wages, whereupon one of them took an ax and cut with all his force three or four times into the old man's head, killing him almost instantly. Three or four of the fiends have been arrested and lodged in jail.

[Easton Express, Jan. 33.]

Excusable Homicide.—We are pained to learn HORRIBLE BUTCHERY .- We learn from a friend

is an integral of the heads have been arrested ann longed up that a difficulty occurred at Pennsylvania Furnace on Saturday last, in which one of the parties was killed instantly. Mr. George Lyon, who is the manager at that Furnace, discovered that one of the teamsters, whose name we did not learn, was hauling fewer loads than others of ore, and those not full ones. He remeastrated with the party, in relation to the matter, who leaped from his horse and threw Mr. Lyon his whip, with the modest declaration that he [Mr. L.) might drive himself. An angry discussion arose, and Mr. L., fearing that the teamster would make an attack upon him, lifted the whip from the ground; immediately after the teamster came toward him evidently intending to commit an assault; Mr. L. raised the whip to defend himself, and when the party came near enough he dealt him a blow with the butt, only intending to knock him down, but unfortunately struck him on the temple, killing him instantly. Mr. L. at some gave himself up to the authorities, and we presume entered bail for his appearance before Court to stand his trial.

sume entered bail for his appearance before Court to stand his trial.

We copy the above from the last Tyrone Democrat. Whether the statement is true or false we can't say, but give it as we get it. [Blair Co. Whig.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A man named Emanuel Hamp was arrested and brought before the Mayor on Thursday for an outrageous assault on a small boy named Robert Kurdy, about seven years of age, under the following circumstances: The boy was engaged in selling almanacs about the depot at the railroad, when Hamp, in order to tease him, took one of the almanacs and refused to return it, upon which the boy, by direction of some of the bystanders, seized Hamp's hat and started to run away with it, but soon stumbled and fell; when, as testified by the witnesses, Hamp kicked him on the side several times with full force, causing him on the side several times with full force, causing the blood to run from his mouth, and it is thought seriously endangering his life. On first hearing the testimony the Mayor refused to take bail, and the prisoner was sent to jail. Yesterday morning he had a further hearing, and was committed in default of \$500 bail. The boy, we learn, is still confined to his bed, though his condition is not so critical as at first supposed. (Lancaster (Fa.) Express.

HORRIBLE MURDERS .- The Macon (Ga.) Citizen HORRIBLE MURDERS.—The Macon (Ga.) Citizen informs us that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, the former seventy-two years of age, were out the marning of the 14th inst. found dead in their bed, each with a large wound on the head, inflicted with the sharp edge of an ax. An attempt was also made to burn the house, the bedding on which the victime lay having been fired and the boddes much burned, but the flames were extinguished. A slave tweaty-eight years old is supposed to be the murderer, and has been arrested and committed to jail.

Another Bloody Battle in Kansas—Exploded.

—By a telegraph dispatch in another column, it will be seen that the story previously announced by telegraph, of a conflict in Kansas between the Pro-Slavery men and Abolitionists, in which several of the combatants were killed and others wounded, was made out of whole cloth, except a small portion of the warp. There had been a slight flurry, it is truebut not worth recording. Some wag probably made up the rest, to satisfy the gaping credulity and rampant aspirations of Abolitionists down East. There have been so many of these bloody stories from Kansas, where the of which have nowed to be false or many of these ANOTHER BLOODY BATTLE IN KANSAS-Exploded. aspirations of Abelitionists down East. There have been so many of these bloody stories from Kansas, almost all of which have proved to be false or grossly exaggerated, that one would think the market for them would be, in a measure, glutted; but, on the contrary, the demand for them appears to be as good as ever.

This is certainly very cool. The Journal of Commerce, not content to hold the unfarturate France.

settlers of Kansas responsible for all the outrageous conduct of the Border Ruffians-on the old pretense that they would not act so if they had not been proveked-must needs saddle the "Abolitionists down East" with all the lies which the Pro-Slavery telegraph operators at St. Louis choose to send in this direction. The excuse now is that the "gaping credulity and rampant aspirations" of these down East Abolitionists provoke the St. Louis telegraph operators to lie.

It is in vain, however, for The Journal of Commerce to hope by this pitiful expedient to call off the attention of the public from the atrocities of its friends the Border Ruffians. The outrages which they have charged on the Free-State men have all proved but unfortunately the outrages reported of them have proved but too true. The late inroad into Kansas resulted in at least two cold-blooded murders. And what does The Journal of Commerce think of the burning down of the jail at Leavenworth, and of the throwing of Col. Delahay's press into the Missouri?

NEW-ENGLAND RUM.—The exports of rum from Beston since the 1st of September last have been 450,000 gallons. The Economist says that the exportations from New-York have also been large, reaching 400,000 gallons in the last three weeks. The price of New-England rum, when the Eastern war cammenced, was thirty cents a gallon; it is now fifty-two cents, with an activity of demand greater than the ability to supply. Molasses, in the same period, has risen from tweety-two cents to forty-four cents, and difficult to be got. It is said that an eminent house in Boston took as French Government contract for 600,000 gallons. New-England rum at a price governed by the advance, in molasses. The contract is being fulfilled.